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President KIM IL SUNG Receives U.S. Congressman Solarz

President Kim Il Sung received on July 18 American Congressman Solarz and his party. KCNA Radiophoto

PYONGYANG (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 18 received Stephen Solarz, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and his party visiting our country.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Pak Yong Si, vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with Stephen Solarz.

He arranged today a luncheon for Stephen Solarz and his party.

Ex-Self-Defense Officer Involved in Defaming Kim Dae Jung

A former lieutenant colonel of the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force has disclosed that he was responsible for the copies of a document aimed at hurting the image of south Korean dissident Kim Dae Jung.

It was at the end of May that copies of documents, in Korean and Japanese, began to appear. It was not known who was the source of the documents.

The documents were apparently intended to undermine the reputation of the former south Korean presidential candidate and slandered Kim in an attempt to build up public opinion to send him to a court martial.

Matsumoto Shigeo, 59, a retired lieutenant colonel of the GSDF and a veteran in the intelligence field, recently disclosed that he had obtained the Korean version from south Korean sources.

He revealed that he had penned the Japanese version, using the Korean version as a basis, and had released copied of the Japanese version to reporters.

The Korean version is an 87-page printed document entitled "Kim Dae Jung's Movements." The Japanese version is a 35-page handwritten document entitled "The Opaque Part of Kim Dae Jung."

The main contents of the two documents are Kim's "leftist and pro-communist activities," which were taken up in the martial law command's "interim report" and "investigation results" announced on May 22 and July 4 respectively.

Matsumoto said that he was shown the Korean version by a south Korean acquaintance in the beginning of May prior to Kim's arrest by the martial law command. It is Ro Tae U, the chief of capital-guard unit of south Korea, who offered him a copy of papers slandering Kim Dae Jung. He is a closest confident of Chon Du Hwan.

During his stay in south Korea between the end of April and the beginning of May, Matsumoto reportedly received the papers from Ro Tae U right before he left there.

Matsumoto kept in contact with "KCIA" agent Hwang Tae Yun, the then 2nd secretary of "south Korean embassy" to Tokyo, when Kim Dae Jung was spirited away from a hotel in Tokyo to Seoul. The "KCIA" agent was revealed to serve as the first secretary in charge of undermining Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Matsumoto attended a junior high school in Taegu, south Korea, before the last world war and retired from the GSDF in 1963, where he served on chief of investigation units of the GSDF.

Matsumoto is also counselor of the right-wing organization "League of Asian Nation" which was formed in May, 1978, headed by President Sano Ichiro who was a agent of the Japanese Public Security Investigation Agency engaged in outrages against the DPRK and Chongryun.

Ryang Won Sok, chief of Yanagawa Gang, and Nishiyama Koki, president of a rightist newspaper "Yamato", are giving active support the league which is playing the role of vanguard of the reactionary forces of Japan and south Korea.

The afore-mentioned facts clearly show that the Chon Du Dwan military group framed up papers slandering Kim Dae Jung in conspiracy with key figures in the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case.

10 Times More, 2,000-3,000, Were Killed in Kwangju: American Peace Corps Members

Compiled from AP, AFP, Dagens Nyheter (See Related Stories on Pages 4, 5, 6, and 8)

The bloody suppression of a student-led uprising at the city of Kwangju May 18-27 claimed ten times as many victims as officially admitted, possibly around 2,000-3,000, two American Peace Corps members who worked in south Korea for two years said in Stockholm on July 15 and 20. The victims included infants and elderly people, the two revealed.

The two were Steven Clark and Carolyn Perry of Wisconsin arrived in the Swedish capital from south Korea. They were involved in medical assistance programs.

The former Peace Corps members charged the truth has been suppressed by American as well as south Korean authorities who prohibited the publication of their eyewitness accounts and those of other Peace Corps members.

The two also revealed that American military vehicles were used to transport dead bodies to dumping ground.

The Afferican volunteers described their visit to Stockholm as aimed at "getting the truth out on behalf of the Korean people." They called the martial law troop raid on Kwangju as particularly brutal and a carnage carried out in an organized manner.

They said they smuggled out a statgment written on the morning of May 21 by desperate students before the martial law troops' final onslaught at Kwangju May 27. They also referred to testimony from six other Peace Corps members who were in the city of 800,000 and from several south Korean Catholic priests who testified in writing they witnessed atrocities committed by Chon troops.

The documents carried by Clark and Perry, citing chiefly corps volunteers David and Dolinger and Tim Warnberg and the priests who were in Kwangju at the time, gave details of "bestial indiscriminate slaughter of hundreds of Kwangju civilians aged 3 to 80." The massacre claimed between 1,500 and 3,000 deaths according to some witnesses.

The testimony by the American Peace Corps members and south Korean priests according to the papers presented by Clark and Perry here included the following specific charges:

— That 600 civilians aged between 3 and 80 were killed outright from late May 19 until the afternoon of May 20. One American, Tim Warnberg, was quoted as saying he saw a bayoneted three-year child brought dead into hospital.

— That between 1,000 and 2,000 people were killed from May 16 until May 27, when the uprising at Kwangju was finally crushed, in that city alone. According to a recent report from priests, smuggled out via a Japanese Catholic mission, there were 500 deaths "certified by Kwangju citizens and foreign reporters" (not identified) and another 960 people listed as missing by mid-June.

— That people were tied with metal wire around the neck, their hands behind the back and the wire running dqwn to their ankles, then beaten particularly in the groin until they squirmed so they slit their own throats with the wire.

— That a number of girl students were forced to strip naked publicly, then beaten bloody by the soldiers that many of the girls died. Other women were raped.

— That a busload of people of various ages were machinegunned to death. Dolinger was quoted as having seen the bullet riddled bus. He also said he saw helicopter gunships fire fragmentation bullets into crowds of civilians.

— That the army took truck loads of bodies out of the city to various places, including a garbage dump where loads of corpses were burned, to keep the death count down.

— That martial law troops mutilated dead bodies to make identification impossible.

— That dead bodies were hung from trees in a park and a corps was dragged around by an armored car as a deterrent. Many of the dead were said to have their faces stamped to a pulp to prevent identification.

— That thousands of citizens were tied and beaten, marched onto army trucks and carried out of the city, never to return.

A victim of martial law troops in Kwangju massacre

For Freedom and Liberation (11)

Conviction of Certain Victory (Gist)

—By Jon Mun Sop—

The year 1941 marked the beginning of a period of our most difficult struggle.

The Japanese imperialists continued to escalate their aggression against China, menacing the Soviet-Manchurian borders, and they also intensified vicious "punitive actions" against our guerilla forces.

They used every kind of crafty and evil means against us, including frame-ups.

Liaison Task

One day, I was given a liaison task by Comrade Kim Il Sung. His instruction was for me to go and meet and conduct back some comrades returning from political work in a certain locality.

One of our guerilla methods in those days was to move the command from one site to another and set a place for contact after a small unit had been sent out on local political work. The rule was not to go there to make daily contact but to pre-arrange dates to meet.

I reached the appointed place for contact around noon that day, but there was no one there yet. Thinking that the workers of the small unit were concealed in the bushes, I looked around carefully, but could find no one.

A week passed but still I waited.

Walking about in the steep mountains and thick forests, I repeatedly struck trees with a big stick. This was a signal we used when looking for a comrade. But only the sounds I made echoed through the densely wooded forest, with no reply.

I continued to search for them throughout the woods; but in vain. At last the day came for me to return.

So, my anxiety grew deeper.

...If I, too, were not back on the set date, Comrade Kim Il Sung would be more concerned and would send another comrade to establish contact... With this thought tearing my heart, I simply had to go back, but even in going I was in no mood for it.

I thought I could hear my comrades calling, roaming about somewhere. So I turned back again.

I groped around in the forest for a while, looking everywhere, my ears alert for every sound. Looking for them in this way I suddenly saw charcoal-written characters on a barked side of a big tree. Drawing closer I read them. The message said that Comrade Kim Ik Hyon and another comrade had died of hunger after fighting for the revolution to the end. My heart froze.

Starved!... What is this? What am I to do?

I was determined to find them by any means and rescue them. I moved through the forest, calling their names.

It was no easy job looking for them.

At the sight of a rabbit in the grass, I would think it one of the comrades and run after it. Even at the sound of a bird, I would run for a while. Desperately I searched here and there, but could not find them.

Feeling it was hopeless I started to retrace my steps.

But as I started to go back, I felt as if I could hear the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, "Are you going home, leaving behind comrades who have died of starvation?"

Again I turned back.

What am I to do? How can I find them?

I ran about aimlessly, searching the forest again.

Some words of Comrade Kim Il Sung suddenly came to me.

"In case of emergency, go easy and calm, man. You must look for the main point in a complex situation, and daringly attack that in the stubborn communist spirit at a critical moment without hesitation. For this purpose you must know to think deeply, look out and judge correctly. Always strictly distinguish being ready and being hasty!"

"That's right," I said. First I must think deeply how they would have acted. When they came close to starvation, they would undoubtedly have looked for something to eat. So I went back to the tree on which they had written the message.

They would have gone to the place where provisions had been buried when we were stationed there... Then they must have looked for a spring for water, mustn't they?...

So I rushed to the spring.

But I found the spring covered with dead leaves because nobody had tried to keep it in order afterwe left. There was no trace of people coming to the spring.

I stood still and began to think again. Where would they go?

Then, somewhere near I heard a moaning sound. It was hardly perceptible. With bated breath, I strained every nerve and listened. I walked in the direction from which I thought the sound had come, slowly, step by step. I heard it again.

Then I detected in the grass a mark that was scarcely noticeable.

Surely, it was a footprint.

The footprints and the moans led me to a thicket. There was a big dead tree lying between thickets of the dense wood, and there beside the tree they lay asleep, face-to-face, almost hidden in the long grass.

I almost shouted.

Their faces were white, white as a sheet. Scattered around were bones of a horse that we had thrown there long before. The bones looked as if they had been broiled for food.

I opened my knapsack quickly. I softened rice gruel with parched rice powder which I carried with me. Opening their lips, which were dry as dead leaves, I poured it little by little into their mouths.

Time passed. After a while, one of them opened his eyes and his mouth; I said loudly, "General Kim has sent me to rescue you."

Finally, both of them opened their eyes.

The light came into their eyes and their breathing became even, as I rubbed their cheeks with mine. "We believed that someone would surely find us. So we wrote on the tree... We wanted to be beside him even in death..."

Never Trample on Conscience

We at last left for the command post with one comrade on my back and helping the other to walk, first one and then the other. One of them, with a worried look, said.

"You know... Losing one comrade, how can we meet the General?... The thought of his sorrow makes us dizzy... Comrade Mun Sop!" They told me briefly the following story:

They had run out of provisions on their way home from the local political work. Added to this, the enemy were in pursuit so persistently that it was hard to evade them. Soon after they succeeded in escaping one pursuing force, a new force appeared ahead of them. At that time one of their party began to vacillate.

(Continued on page 3)

Paragon of Socialism

A delegation of Japanese scholars, headed by Saito Mazanao, former President of Meiji University, visited the DPRK for the first time from May 30 to June 10.

Introduced here is a summary of statements made in an interview by three members of the delegation—Uji Junichiro, Professor at Keio University, Seki Hiroharu, Professor at Tokyo University, Ohara Mitsunori, Professor of Chuo University.

PYONGYANG: CITY FOR PEOPLE

Ohara: I was surprised at the city management of Pyongyang because I had been studying local self-government systems and knew the difficult problems of self-government. Pyongyang with a per capita green area of 47 square meters, is a city built only for people's good living.

Construction plans for ideal cities are easy to work out or write about, but it is very difficult to carry out any such plans.

I found an ideal city in the DPRK.

Ten years ago, I visited European countries, but I could not find a country like the DPRK. It is the most ideal socialist country in the world.

Uji: I am also interested in the city management of Pyongyang as I was involved in civil movement. In Pyongyang, any city construction plan is carried out with full consideration paid to other things connected with it. No superfluities are allowed in urban development.

Seki: I have been several countries in the Third World. I am sure that the DPRK is one of the best countries among them.

In developed countries, there are many scientific techniques that are not used in a correct way. For example, many such techniques are used for increasing military potentialities or they cause environmental pollution. But in the DPRK scientific techniques are used in a good way so that they may help produce good results in socialist construction.

I got the impression that the DPRK is a model country for other countries of the world.

This was my first visit to the DPRK. I had been in south Korea before, though.

I can say that the economy is more developed in the DPRK than in south Korea. The Republic has the best welfare system.Considering only these two facts, we can say the per capita income of the people of the DPRK is double that of south Korea's.

PROPER EDUCATION GUARANTEES DEVELOPMENT OF STATE

Seki: I envy the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. The DPRK is the only country in the world that provides good educational equipment and facilities for children free of charge.

The children of the DPRK are developing and improving their ability as much as they like, in arts, sports and scientific techniques.

Uji: I strongly felt that future leaders who would reliably carry out their tasks on their own responsibility, were growing there.

At Kim Il Sung University, I found the organizational charts of the party and cooperative farms. These were teaching materials for students. They gave us much information on the party and cooperative farm organizations, and on how they operated at that time. I think such teaching materials are very good for students.

Seki: In plain words, the DPRK owes its present development to the correct educational system by which cadres working in the national economy were educated, and also to the leaders' efforts who have carried out the mass line of treating the people as masters of society. So, universities also give education to the students to help them develop into national cadres. This is the key point for the successes achieved in the national construction of the DPRK.

Ohara: At the People's Economic Institute, I found a very important fact. That is, in the DPRK in the process of changing the ownership of means of production to private ownership, the system of guiding was changed to a collective guiding system.

This fact gives useful suggestions as to the problems of guiding systems which are also faced by other peoples of the world. Therefore, today, peoples of the world want to know what successes the DPRK has achieved, how it achieved them and what problems it has now, after it has changed the private guiding system to a collective one.

ENDING TERRITORIAL DIVISION

Seki: I visited both sides of Panmunjom, the northern and the southern sides. The northern side was more peaceful than the southern Panmunjom area.

Just after the Kwangju incident, south Korea frequently fired at the DPRK and even shot mine throwers into the northern side. However, the DPRK was not provoked.

From these facts, I feel deeply that it is an important and urgent task for them to peacefully reunify Korea and to remove the Demarcation Line which divides the people of the same race and which prevents from writing letters to each other. The independent, peaceful settlement of the Korean question is also an important problem for the safeguarding of world peace.

The successes and development of the DPRK make me think that it will be a prominent country, and play a key role in the non-aligned movement after the late President Tito.

Therefore, the DPRK must settle its reunification problem, while making efforts for world peace.

The DPRK should take the lead, show the non-aligned countries how they should develop their countries, and serve as their model country.

Uji: Since the division of the Korean Peninsula threatens world peace, the reunification problem is not only the Korean people's problem but also an important problem for the people of the world.

In future, the Korean problem will be discussed as a major problem in international peace forums. How the Korean people will be treated in such international forums depends on how the DPRK will play its role in the non-aligned movement.

Seki: The way the DPRK plays its role in the non-aligned movement will have a direct hearing on the reunification of Korea.

Uji: When I went to Kaesong City, I was surprised to hear that 70 percent of its population is divided families.

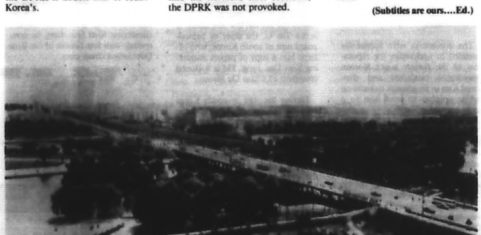
A member of a divided family told me that he had sent a letter to his family in the south via a third country. The family in the south who received his letter, were tortured cruelly.

I strongly felt that such a tragedy should end immediately and the urgent demand of the Korean people for the country's reunification be realized.

Seki: I think that Japan is also largely responsible for the division of Korea. The Korean people's fervent aspiration for the reunification, which I felt in the DPRK, led me to review the conduct of Japanese politicians to the Korean people. I realized my Japanese people's lack understanding of the Korean problem.

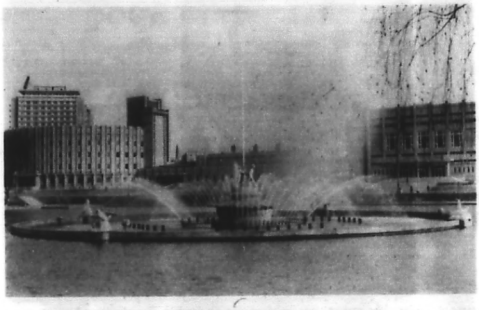
In future, we will have to impart better knowledge about Korea to my people, while developing relationships with the DPRK in many fields.

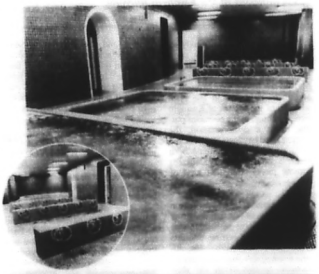
(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)



Part of Pyongyang which has a per capita green area of 47 square meters

Brand-New Health Club—Changgwang-won





The newly built Changgwang-won stands on the bank of the Potong River which flows into the Taedong River through the western part of Pyongyang. It was completed on March 21 this year. The builders had started construction work on it in May last year and completed it in only 11 months.

This is a four-storey building with a floor space of 38,000 square meters.

In the health club are big and small bathrooms, family bathrooms, steam baths, a barber, a beauty parlor, restaurants, stands and many other service facilities. This club can accommodate over 10,000 people a day.

It also has swimming pools of different sizes. The biggest one with 2,000 seats, will be used as a pool for international competitions and also as a public swimming pool.

Facilities for water polo and water basketball are also provided.

Indoor and outdoor pools enable the visitors to enjoy swimming all the year round.

In the foreground of the Changgwang-won are found beautifully-arranged fountains called fountains Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Many people visit the health club and its surrounding areas which extend along the Potong River, to spend their holidays and to train their bodies.

The Potong River, one of the most beautiful rivers of the DPRK, is an artificial river.

Before the liberation, the former Potong River caused floods after a long spell of rain. It was once called the "river of grudge."

In 1946, over 3,000 Pyongyangites started the river improvement work with President Kim Il Sung. They broke ground and pushed trucks together. The waters were stemmed and an earthed-up embankment, 50-odd-meter long and about 700,000-square meter wide, was completed. From then on, the course of the Potong River was changed and the river began to flow into the Taedong River.

Along the new Potong River several new streets were built such as Chollima Street, Pipa Street and Rakwon Street, and modern buildings were built along these streets.

There stand the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial and the February 8 House of Culture.

The brand-new Changgwang-won will attract many people as well as other buildings along the Potong River.

PHOTO:
Clockwise from the top left

•Imposing Changgwang-won Health Club
•Part of a public bath
•Modernly-equipped beauty parlor
•Neat barber shop
•A biggest pool with 2,000 seats, diving platforms and facilities for playing water polo and water basketball

(Continued from page 2)

While the other two were washing their faces, he took up their guns and other small arms and told them to surrender. He said that the guerillas had claimed that "A major event will happen soon because contradictions are developing between the Soviet Union and the imperialist powers and because contradictions are building up between the colonies and the imperialists," and "We must be prepared for a coming great revolutionary event by preserving the anti-Japanese armed forces, training cadres and undertaking extensive local work." But this was not to be believed—or something of the distant future, he said.

Listening to the words of the one ready to betray them, the two did not allow their strong faith to be weakened. They began to reason with him patiently.

"As you have said, the Japanese scoundrels are running amuck on the strength of their temporary superiority, while our forces are small and in a difficult position at this present stage. But, you know that we have a correct purpose in our struggle and see the possibility of victory for the revolution. We are under the right leadership of General Kim Il Sung, and tens of millions of people stand behind us, and our Revolutionary Army is growing stronger with each passing day, don't you realize this? How can you say that we will not be able to win the victory in the revolution?"

He replied that with the enemy "punitive actions" being intensified and death by starvation imminent in those mountains, how could he look to the far distant future? With this, he urged the two of them to surrender with him.

They strongly declared:

"Even if the prospects for the revolution were dim, we would never trample on our conscience to follow you. How can we betray General Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary comrades who over these 10 years have laid the groundwork for victory in the revolution, even shedding their blood in fighting the enemy, and enduring cold and hunger? How can we leave our fatherland and our people in the gloomy position of colonial slaves? Can we follow you just to save our lives? If we have to die, we prefer to die on the road looking for General Kim Il Sung. If you want to, you go alone, but give us back our guns. We will continue to fight."

Refusing to do this, he fled, carrying the guns of the others with him.

The two comrades came down from the mountain at night and finally discovered their arms, and then went on to search for the command post, but they found that the command had already been moved. Subsisting on the roots of grass and bark of trees, they continued their search, not just for one or two days, but until, finally exhausted and falling repeatedly from weakness, they managed at last to come near the place appointed, but could not walk an inch more.

So, carrying one comrade on my back and helping the other to walk, his arm on my arm, we finally got back to the command, to be received with great relief by Comarde Kim Il Sung.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Three Catholic Eyewitness Taped Reports

Following is a translation of the transcript of a tape-recorded report made by three religious men who were eyewitnesses of the Kwangju uprising:

The government must frankly acknowledge responsibility for causing the situation in Kwangju. It was the inevitable result of their actions. Martial law troops were brought in and then, right out in the open while all of the citizens of Kwangju were watching, in the course of putting down a demonstration, the soldiers fixed bayonets and attacked from all directions, stabbing both students and ordinary citizens without mercy. Can that kind of outrage occur in a democratic nation?

Think about it! For no reason the elite corps of our national army treated the citizens with inhumane brutality as if they were communists or an enemy army. When the citizens think about that, can they be expected to just brush off their rage?

All of these reports, which the government calls groundless rumors, came as a result of the kind of actions committed by the martial law troops. Even if only one person had been killed, it would need to be authoritatively determined if it was due to deliberate hostility or to an accident. However, many people may have been killed or injured by the martial law troops, if weapons had not been used in putting down the demonstrations such terrible reports would not have been scattered. The reports which the martial law troops deny are really self-evident.

Of course if the demonstrators had really made an attack on the prison it would have been possible to understand firing on them in order to protect our national security, but beginning on May 18, before the demonstrators had armed themselves, many deaths and injuries occurred as a result of shooting by the martial law troops. This is a severe problem for our country. In the end the soldiers' own example taught the citizens their need to arm themselves in self defense.

The terrible situation that developed in Kwangju has a definite cause and the government must frankly acknowledge its responsibility in this regard instead of issuing the kind of reports that have been distributed. Those reports only make it impossible for the citizens to believe what the government has said.

Many watch slain bodies of their families

A DIARY OF THE EVENTS IN KWANGJU

On May 18 immediately after the announcement of the extended martial law, students leaders and students who had returned to the university after having been expelled for political activity while Park Chung Hee was president and any other students whom the government suspected would lead in demonstrations were arrested and taken some place to be examined. This action was completed by 5:00 AM.

Students from various places throughout the city began to demonstrate and confront the police continuously, starting at 8:00 AM. They were calling for the lifting of martial law and a return to civilian government and for the release of the students who had been arrested.

At 10:30 AM about 200 students marched in front of the district government building but they were forced back by the police.

At 11:00 AM the martial law troops (who were the elite black beret paratroop corps) under the command of a certain brigadier general marched into the city and began killing and injuring the demonstrators.

The soldiers from various places in the center of the city fixed bayonets and beat the people indiscriminately with clubs and the butts of their rifles.

In a busy downtown street, the martial law troops stripped the clothes off women students and dragged them around in front of all the citizens.

Injured people who were still bleeding from their injuries were thrown into military trucks to be driven away as if they were stacks of dried fish.

At around 3:00 PM some students in front of Chon Nam University were wounded by bayonets and one student was killed.

In the course of the investigation of citizens and students, the martial law soldiers beat them with clubs and slashed their bodies with bayonets.

Soldiers came to private houses and indiscriminately beat students and dragged them away.

Aroused citizens also began to take part in the demonstrations.

When the martial law troops were suppressing the demonstrations they loudly said things like, "I'm going to kill you Cholla-do bastards," in their Kyongsang-do dialect. This caused bitterness between the two districts.

At 4:00 PM they escaped from Kwangju.

A REPORT OF THE KWANGJU INCIDENT

The uprising in Kwangju was the most important and largest scale struggle against dictatorship in our history. The citizens of Kwangju, with its population of 800,000 people, continued the bloody fight throughout the city from May 18th till early in the morning of May 27th. That influenced many other cities and the surrounding countryside of Chollanam-do to join in a large scale mass uprising. The terrible murderous brutality of the black beret soldiers which was the fundamental cause of the uprising, leaves a deep wound that we scarcely dare see with our eyes or talk about with our tongues. In the uprising, the people joined together and called out: "End martial law!" "Down with Chon Doo-hwan!" "Release Kim Dae-jung!" "Compensate for the blood that has been spilled!" But the way the uprising was put down must be regarded as the most wretched example of fraticide.

A flag-covered dead body

What happened in Kwangju is a lesson that is taught by the blood of the citizens that the hopes for democracy in Korea can only be met by darkness and despair itself as long as the system of military dictatorship remains rooted in the Korean soil.

The citizens of Kwangju shall never forget this tragedy. In regard to Kwangju, the news is totally distorted, and in many instances the truth is just the opposite of what is reported. This is due to the rigid censorship of the martial law authorities. But the truth of the Kwangju incident shall remain in our history forever. As a faithful Catholic, I swear with a good conscience that the government's attempts to hide what really happened in Kwangju will prove to be as futile as trying to hide a mountain from the people living in its shadow.

At around 7:00 PM there was an announcement of an extension of the curfew—first it was said that the curfew would start at 8:00 PM but then it was changed to 9:00 PM.

From around 9:00 PM the sound of gunfire could be heard.

On May 19 in front of the district government building there was extensive indiscriminate gunfire from the martial law troops. When the people heard the sound of it coming from the downtown area, they were driven into an intense fear and rage.

Those who were wounded by the shooting were taken to university hospitals or general hospitals. Dead bodies of university students, ordinary citizens, and even middle school students could be seen.

Students and young people were continuously being arrested or cruelly stabbed by bayonets. When the people saw this, their anger was aroused and so more and more of them joined in the demonstrations.

There are eyewitnesses who can verify the rumor that was spreading throughout Kwangju that a pregnant woman had been stabbed in the belly.

The citizens were even more enraged by a story that a woman student near the fountain in front of Kwangju train station had been stripped and killed by having one of her breasts cut off. The vice commander of the troops in that district acknowledged that a body that had been mutilated in that way had been found, but he claimed that that kind of mutilation could not have been done by bayonets. But there were eyewitnesses.

The students and citizens burned cars and trucks.

Martial law soldiers ran after students and young people. If the young people hid in private houses, the soldiers broke down the doors and indiscriminately seized, beat and stabbed them.

The soldiers took one student and dragged him around the downtown area behind a military truck. In that way he was wretchedly killed.

The students of Chung-ang Girls' High School had a rally inside their school. They cried out that their brothers and sisters were being killed. Then they were going to demonstrate off the school grounds, but 20 of the girls were stabbed to death by bayonets.

Eight dead bodies were thrown into the Catholic Center.

The soldiers took almost all of the dead and wounded away to some unknown place.

On May 20 there was extensive shooting by the soldiers in many places. Every hospital was very crowded with people who were trying to find missing family members in the emergency rooms or in the mortuaries.

There was an announcement by the martial law troops that one citizen and four soldiers were dead. This announcement only made the citizens more angry (because it was so obviously false.)

The martial law troops denounced many stories as rumors, but there were many eyewitnesses to verify that they were all true. All of the citizens were of one opinion in this regard.

Many professional drivers were killed by the soldiers when they tried to give ride to wounded students and citizens. They held a

(Continued on page 5)

Of Kwangju Massacre Chon Du Hwan Style

A banner on the front of a commandeered truck reads: "Dismember Chon Du Hwan!"

(Continued from page 4)

rally at the public stadium and then, crying out, "All of the citizens are going to be killed! Let's join them!" they drove to the district government building with hundreds of vehicles. There is no way to tell how many were killed by the extensive and indiscriminate shooting which took place at that time.

This entry is not clear.

The citizens armed themselves roughly with spades, hoes, hammers, sticks, and so forth.

The city was becoming completely out of control and it was cut off from the outside. The police seemed to have been broken up.

On May 21 military trucks, armored personnel carriers, jeeps, and busses in the downtown area started to be taken over the crowds.

The shooting was at its height, and the citizens felt an urgent need for weapons in order to defend themselves.

At around 11:00 the governor of Cholla-namdo, flying low over the city in a helicopter, announced by a loud speaker, "Your requests will all be accepted." At that time the demonstrators were not yet armed.

At around noon, armed citizens began to appear. They were greeted by all the other citizens with applause.

The situation completely turned into that of a war.

From 5:00 to 8:00 the soldiers retreated to the outskirts of the city, with armored personnel carriers going in front of them and with extensive indiscriminate shooting.

The citizens voluntarily gave food (kim-pap) drinks, and other things to the demonstrators.

There was no control of the government. The sound of gunfire was continually heard throughout the night.

At around 12:00 that night, the demonstrators took control of the district government building.

Because of the number of seriously wounded and killed, (by gunfire) other patients could not be admitted into the hospitals. Many dead bodies, even of children and middle school students, could be seen.

On May 22 the demonstrators had complete control of the city.

About 200,000 citizens gathered in the square in front of the district government building for a massive public funeral for those who had been killed and to call for: The lifting of martial law, the end of Chon Doo-hwan, the release of Kim Dae-jung, and the release of all those who had been arrested.

Hospitals asked the citizens to give blood and so many people did so that more than enough was collected and some was able to be kept unused.

The first citizens' reconciliation committee was formed and began to have discussions in the government building.

The new Prime Minister Pak made special announcements that only made the people more angry. They said, "That bastard is much worse than Shin Hyun-hwak," or "That guy is just the same," or, "They ought to be beaten to death."

On May 23 some of the weapons were given back, at the request of the citizens' reconciliation committee.

The committee had a meeting with the martial law troops' representatives authorities, but they were discredited in the eyes of the demonstrators.

Here is a quote from citizens in Youndauk-dong, a certain area of the city, that verifies a report that had been going around: "Badly wounded students were released by simply being thrown out of a military truck into the street after they had been taken to a regular military camp in Kwangju and beaten almost to death." They appealed to (the pity of) the citizens with these words, "Seriously wounded students whose heads were broken open or whose bodies had been stabbed all over were thrown out and left to die."

Among the dead bodies inside the district government building, quite a few corpses were found which seemed to have been scorched by flame throwers.

Democratic leaders didn't trust the reconciliation committee so they began their own discussion at the Catholic church in Nam-dong.

This day in only one place, Chonnam University Hospital, it was confirmed that there were 27 dead bodies and 130 people seriously wounded by gunfire.

The demonstrators and the martial law troops put up barricades confronted each other and fought battles in the outskirts of the city.

On May 24 even though it was raining, about 50,000 citizens had a rally in which they burned Chon Doo-hwan in effigy in the government building plaza.

The public funeral was put off.

Since they didn't trust the reconciliation committee, the democratic leaders held their own meeting at the Nam-dong Cathedral to draw up a statement of their fundamental resolutions.

The reconciliation committee had been to negotiate with the martial law troops, and when they came back they distributed leaflets containing 8 promises from the martial law authorities. As an example, one promise was, "The martial law troops will never march into the city."

People wounded by gun fire were continually being carried into all the hospitals.

There was extensive shooting from helicopters at vehicles and pedestrians approaching places where confrontations were occuring.

Reporters from foreign newspapers were going around collecting material for their reports.

On May 25 at 2:00 in the afternoon there was a meeting in the Namdong church for negotiations between the democratic leaders and the government. From 4:00 in the afternoon the negotiations continued in the vice governor's office in the district governor building. 27 people signed into this meeting.

About 50,000 people had a rally in front of the district government building.

Now and then, gun fire could be heard from where confrontations were still taking place.

The members of the committee unanimously accepted the four proposals which Father Kim suggested as their fundamental resolution:

1. President Choi must frankly acknowledge what happened in the Kwangju incident.

2. He must apologize and beg for forgiveness.

3. He must take responsibility for compensation and reconstruction.

4. He must promise publicly to all of the citizens in Korea that there will never be political revenge.

When student leaders pleaded that it was hard for them to guard the armory and the weapons that had been collected because they were afraid of infiltrators and they were very tired from guarding it for several nights without sleeping, the clergymen firmly decided to guard the armory themselves in order to protect the lives of the Kwangju citizens because an explosion of the ammunition dump would blow up everything around the district government building for a distance of about two kilometers.

Clergymen, including Father Kim and Father Cho brought ten young Catholics to keep guard during the night, and to receive the voluntarily returned weapons that had not been collected the day before.

About 60 students were sent from the YWCA to guard the armory.

The reconciliation committee had an overnight discussion.

It was reported to the committee that a certain incident involving, a poisonous sting (poison darts?) that had been blamed on the student vice-chairman was actually engineered by the martial law troops.

On May 26 5:00 AM a citizen called by phone to inform the committee that the martial law soldiers were marching into the city from all directions with tanks in front of them to put down the uprising.

The committee members firmly decided to meet their deaths by the shooting of the martial law soldiers, since the martial law authorities didn't keep their promises. They said it seemed clear that Kwangju would be washed by a sea of blood if the soldiers marched into the city.

THE DEATH MARCH

The committee met with the district martial law authorities and had a discussion for four and a half hours.

The vice commander of the district martial law troops, Major General Kim, made his final report. Implying that the would march into the city, he vehemently insisted that the demonstrators should be unarmed and the weapons that were collected should be returned to the martial law troops. He promised that he would send policemen, and not soldiers, for the final resolution of the situation.

The democratic leaders decided that Father Kim should escape to Seoul in order to let Cardinal Kim know the truth and to be able to talk to President Choi. It was decided that two other members of the committee should accompany him.

HOW THE KWANGJU UPRISING BEGAN

At first the uprising in Kwangju was of the same nature as the large scale student demonstrations throughout Korea, calling for the lifting of martial law. The martial law authorities announced rigid extended martial law starting at 12:00, May 18th. They arrested students for having stirred up demonstrations, and some political leaders. But at around 10:30 AM, Sunday, May 18 about 400 students of two universities in Kwangju began to have a peaceful demonstration. At this time about 300 citizens were watching the scene. The riot police broke up the demonstration using pepper-fog and clubs. The students then scattered, and they fought against the policy by throwing stones. They continued the demonstration by continually forming small groups, dispersing and reforming in many parts of the city. At around 4:00 or 5:00 in the afternoon, the soldiers moved into the town in military trucks. They began arresting students, beating them indiscriminately with the butts of their M-16 rifles and with clubbs, when the students fell to the ground, bleeding the soldiers again kicked them violently and threw them into trucks, making them lower their heads like piled dried fish. The citizens burst into tears at this sight.

(To be continued)

Rounded-up students and youth

Ex-S. Korean "President" Yun Po Son

"Turning Point–An Appeal To Our People" (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Democracy can't be divided into south Korean-style democracy and American style of democracy. It is against democracy to trample down human rights in the name of south Korean-style democracy.

Democracy means national harmony. If democratic principles are maintained, differences will be settled through dialogue, and national unity will be achieved. It is not democratic to impose the opinion of rulers on the people, under the cloak of democracy.

Democracy rests on three principles—freedom, order and justice. If these three principles are in harmony with each other and perform their functions in their own ways, democracy will prosper. If not, democracy becomes no more than a decoration.

Of these principles, freedom is most important. If freedom is suppressed, both order and justice are made to serve rulers and the powerful. Of various freedoms, freedom of speech counts most. As freedom of speech is maintained, a state can develop in a correct way, in the direction of peace and people's wishes. When freedom of speech is guaranteed, people can speak out freely.

Our government ignores the people, as it doesn't want to lend ears to the people. This, in a long-range view, not only will bring losses to the country but will prove unfavorable to the government. If the government should rectify its wrongdoings on its own accord, nothing could be better. But the reality is different. If the press gets noisy about a matter, any person concerned will be compelled to listen to the public in a humble way. As a consequence, the government would be able to increase the confidence of the people instead of losing anything.

Whether a state is democratic or not can be judged by the yardstick of whether freedom of speech is guaranteed or not. A newly adopted Constitution and a newly elected government must attach special importance to this point.

Now is the time for us to carry out a power change in a peaceful manner, an opportune chance such as has never been experienced in our history.

We should never let this opportunity slip from our hands. The people of all strata should do everything they can to achieve a peaceful power change at this moment.

The government, first of all, must correctly understand that it is not the government but a caretaker government that should act as a go-between for a peaceful power change. The government should never forget even for a moment its momentous historical task of preparing a long-term solid foundation for our nation with a far-sighted vision.

The government should never avoid its inevitable duty to act as a caretaker government, and should never do anything that is outside the bounds of this duty. The government should apply itself only to this duty.

The caretaker government should respects a Constitution drawn up and adopted by a national assembly, the law-making organ of the people, and consolidate the foundations for this Constitution. Depending on the Constitution, the government should hold a general election and turn over the reigns of government to a newly elected government.

The expression of the will of students should not be brushed aside as disturbance. The word "disturbance" means a state of affairs in which people act without reason to create a lawless world. So far as I know, students did not behave as such disturbers. I am thankful for them that they put forward their assertions in an orderly manner.

The government should understand why there was no alternative for the students but to have recourse to mass demonstration.

Secondly, the present anti-establishment forces should never be split into two. That is, no new party should be organized. People want one opposition party and not division.

Kim Yong Sam, president of the New Democratic Party, and Kim Dae Jung (ex-presidential candidate) should never vie with each other any more. One of the two should run in the election as the representative to form the government and the other should help him to the best of his ability.

As it was in the past, It would be too late, even if the separate opposition forces should integrate just before an election. Now, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung must form a united front. If not, the election would produce serious consequences. I sincerely appeal to their patriotic sentiments. If there are two opposition parties, and not one, neither of them would be able to assume power. To have one opposition party is the short-cut peaceful power change. People demand this.

Thirdly, democratic political leaders, whether ruling party or opposition party leaders, should not be selfish. They should be conscientious and honest, and love the people and never deceive them.

Politicians' thinking has been as follows so far: They can suppress and rule the people; riches and honors are a by-product of power; after all, political affairs are no more than trickery. However, political leaders in a democratic age are messengers for the people. They should never lord it over the people.

In addition, a political leader could assume power in the past as a result of power struggle among leading political figures. Now, we must put an end to this and switch to emphasis on policy rather than on personality.

In the past, some politicians submitted to influential persons in order to borrow their influence instead of presenting their policies. Political parties were also under the influence of certain personages.

Now the people must reject this. We must consider who and which party can have good policies for the people and then cast our ballots.

Fourthly, regional rivalries must be removed.

Some are arguing for a medium constituency system or a major constituency system. This will result only in emphasizing regional rivalries. A medium or major constituency consist of several counties. If any such system should be introduced, each candidate will come to use his county as his base in election campaigns.

Those who argue for a medium or major constituency system say that the small constituency system can't be accepted as under this system a large sum of election funds are needed. But, there will be no such problem if the amount of election funds is limited by law.

When the country is divided into two and the nation suffers from the national tragedy of division, it is unreasonable that the country should again be divided into east and west and into counties in elections.

Fifthly, the president and the prime minister should be elected from the same party. If these two positions are occupied by those from different parties, antagonisms tend to be intensified in handling state affairs.

In conclusion, I'd like to say sincerely to the people as an impersonal observer and as an ex-president.

We must wisely handle affairs at this turning point. We should never lose this unprecedented opportunity as a turning point for democracy.

If there is even the slightest suggestion of dictatorial government, all the people should unfold a resolute resistance movement.

Let's do our utmost to bury such words as dictatorship, suppression of human rights and injustice.

(From the June issue of the south Korean monthly journal "Wolgan Chungang")

(Concluded)

SHORT STORY

Fellow Travellers (9)

By Kim Byong Hun

(Continued from the previous issue)

Absorbed in her thoughts, Myong Suk's eyes followed the changing scenery. The ends of her blue headpiece fluttered in the cool breezes from the river. The bright sun rays embraced her; now she began to sing in a low voice.

Happy is our youth,
Worthwhile is our life—
In difficult struggles and trials
It grew....

As I stood watching her, I wondered how could it be possible for a girl of twenty to think and plan so well? How was it possible for this young girl to have such a big heart? Just think. There is a girl who did not have a wink of sleep all night, hopping about as gay as a bird and full of energy. She had shed tears, laughed, she had worried about her fish. She had talked and talked. She is vigor itself. I kept asking myself: Where does this girl draw such energy from? With that kind of heart, I am sure, nothing is impossible for anyone. Here is a happy soul! How blessed the land is!

A fresh sense of happiness filled me. Could there be anything more worthwhile and happier for one than walking and living in a land where, under the bright sun of the Party, such intelligent, enthusiastic and strong hearted youngsters as Myong Suk work? How good it is for one to devote one's all to a yet better future of the nation with such souls!

I could not suppress a swelling sense of joy. Before I knew it, I was singing with the girl, the tune by this time had become quite familiar.

Our train pulled into Songhong station, her station. I helped her with her things to the exit. Now I had to say good-bye to my friendly travelling companion, and a feeling of loneliness came over me. Suddenly I remembered, from the station to her village Chonkaeri it was about thirty kilometres. I told her I would give a note to the head of the Songbongri branch of the Department of Security. I told her I knew him well enough to ask him to arrange a ride for her.

She thanked me, but very politely said I didn't have to bother about the note. Because, she added, she was expecting the DYL chairman who was to come for the weeder that he had left for repair. I noticed her colour came as she spoke the name of the DYL chairman. I should have guessed that, I said to myself.

"That's good," I told her. "I think your DYL chairman is a good fellow."

Now she blushed up to the temples, and I regretted that I embarrassed her.

At that moment the train whistled. With a warm handshake we said good-bye to each other. She kept saying that she would always remember me. As I stepped towards the train, a feeling of remorse gripped me. Of course, I had not meant to deceive her but until the last moment I have kept my identity from her. Well, it was too late now to tell her who I was. I would go and see her one of these days. And when I go up to Chonkaeri, perhaps I can explain everything to her. I was thinking to myself, I must start the fish breeding in Chonkaeri right away. But, who will take charge of it? Of course, it should be Myong Suk. But she is still too young. What of it? She has a big heart!

I was about to board the train, when there was Myong Suk's voice calling me "Pa!" After some hesitation she said:

"Pa! When you make the proposal to the County Party Committee, please don't mention a word about our chairman."

"Why?"

"Because, after all, our chairman is a very good man, I think. Only he knows little about fish breeding."

"But, you will be losing a year."

"No, I won't. I think I'm not doing enough. I will do everything to make our chairman see my way. I am sure he will let me bring two more pails of fish. So, please you just tell them about the county taking up the question of fish breeding as a whole."

"You sure you can do it by yourself?"

"Of course, I can. Well, if I can't make it, I will go and see you. Maybe I'll go to see the County Party chairman myself."

"County Party chairman?"

I wanted to tell her she was talking to the County Party chairman, but I did not.

"That's a good idea. You do that. I think you should present your case to the Party committee. And I think you should tell your chairman how you feel about your village, too. I mean what you told me. I think your chairman needs to be told about it. Perhaps you should ask your DYL chairman to help you too. If all this fails, then you'd better go up and see the County Party chairman."

Again we said good-bye to each other. Myong Suk went out carrying the big fish pail and package, then turning round waved at me.

I watched her moving lightly with her blue headpiece waving. It seemed I was seeing a most beautiful picture, one that would live in my memory forever. Looking at her disappearing in the distance I thought of a poem.

I will take this up at the executive meeting tomorrow morning. We will decide main points on how to carry out the decisions of the plenary meeting. Then I will make each member go to various co-op farms. Of course, I will visit Chonkaeri. That's right. The Party work is not what you write on paper. Nor is it what you figure out before your desk. We must go and encourage such heart—a big and warm heart that feels and senses the future of the country—and have a heart-to-heart talk.

At meeting and in books all these points are stressed again and again. But it isn't an easy job by any means to make an idea become one's flesh and blood and one's very nature.

There was the long whistle of my train. With a heavy jerk the giant wheels began to roll carrying me on my way—I was fully ready and eager for a fresh task.

(Concluded)

Korean Paintings

"Viewing Ulmildae from Moranbong Hill"

By Han Dong Hui

Korean Cultural History

Sculptures of Silla, Palhae (21)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Artists of Silla, in and after the latter part of the 7th century, blazed new artistic fields in sculpture and flourished in the mid-8th century. Their style was realistic, mellow and creative. Such a style can be seen in the sculptured images of the Buddha in the Sokkuram cavern in Kyongju.

Buddha Statues At Sokkuram

The fine sculptured Buddhist images of Sokkuram are very valuable cultural relics of the Korean people.

In the rear chamber of the cavern are 26 sculptures including the image of Sakyamuni Tathagata and the eleven-faced Buddhist Goddess of Mercy. Engraved on the walls of both sides of the front chamber and the corridor (between the front and rear chambers) are 14 guardian deities such as the two Deva kings and the four Devas. In the rear chamber is the sitting image of Sakyamuni Tathagata 3 metres high, the principal image of this cavern.

The dignified image of Sakyamuni Tathagata sits upright a little inside from the centre of the cavern. His narrow eyes are slightly open, his big eyebrows are curved like a bow and meet together, his straight nose is gentle yet sharp, his shapely lips are benign, and his cheeks are full. This displays the virtuousty of Silla sculptors. Peculiarly, the nimbus is carved on the wall in the rear without being attached directly to the statue as nimbuses made before. This renders it possible to observe it from all sides. What calls for special attention is the lotus-patterns decorating the nimbus. Their petals in the upper part are bigger than those in the lower part so that the petals in all parts of the nimbus look as if they were of the same size.

In the rear chamber, 15 Buddha statues are engraved, including the eleven-faced Buddhist Goddess of Mercy. The eleven-faced Buddhist Goddess of Mercy stands just under the nimbus of the image of Sakyamuni Tathagata. Subtle and graceful techniques are employed for this sculpture in contrast to the liberal techniques employed to carve the image of Buddha. Her posture is natural and her bright dress seems to be fluttering in the wind. All the sculptures in the cavern are carved, each exhibiting its own characteristics.

Beside this cavern, in the ravines of Kyongju remain many stone Buddha images and the image of the Buddha engraved on the polished surface of a cliff, all of which indicate the artistic talent of the Silla sculptors.

The image of Sakyamuni Tathagata of the Sokkuram cavern, Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province

In 755, Kangkonaemi sculptured a big Buddha image and a bronze statue of Buddha at the Punhwang Temple.

Sculptured Buddha images in this period remain in the Pulguk Temple; the Paekryul Temple in Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province; the Chipian Temple in Chohwon, Kangwon Province; the Hakssodae cavern, Namsan-dong, Pugyemyon, Kuni county, North Kyongsang Province.

Stele of King Muryol

One of the representative works of the early period of Silla is a memorial stele of King Muryol (651-661) erected in 661. The stele was built to praise the achievements of King Muryol. The base is shaped like a stone tortoise, and the capital like a lively dragon. The part of the stele that props the inscribed stone is ornamented by a lotus flower pattern and arabesque.

In the scuff of the neck of the tortoise a pattern is beautifully embossed as if showing a blood vessel. The lower jaw of the tortoise is ornamented by real granite.

The tombs of King Munbu (661-681) and Kim Yu Sin were also erected in the same period of the memorial stele of King Muryol.

The tombs of Silla aristocrats were enclosed with protective stones, on which are engraved 12 deities (animals) of direction.

The memorial stele of King Muryol, Kyongju

Erected along the approach to the tombs were excellent stone pillars, stone figures, etc.

Sculptural art developed further, inheriting the achievement of the three-kingdom period. Ryangji, a noted sculptor of Silla of the three-kingdom period, began his work as a sculptor in about 630. In 679, he made sculptures for the Sachonwan Temple (Ransan, Kyongju). Roof tiles designed by him were discovered at the Sachonwan Temple. One side of a tile is 70cm long. On this big square tile are engaved the Four Devas. It is green-glazed.

Four Devas engraved on the roof tile each hold a sword of justice and ride the defeated devils. This sculpture is subtle but bold in design, showing the trait of the Silla people who never allowed the foreigners to invade their country.

Numerous sculptures were produced in Palhae, too. Extant are stone lanterns, stone lions, bronze ornaments, stone pagodas, stone monuments, Buddha images, etc. Among them, stone lanterns and stone lions are famous.

A stone lantern 6 metres high, found on the second temple site of Ryongchonbu, Sanggyong (northeast China) was made of lava.

The base of the lantern is two-layered, and is octagonal. Carved on its surface is a leaf pattern. The pole on the base is in an entasis form. In the center of the base and the pole bisymmetrical lotus flowers are engraved.

Two stone lions were excavated from the tomb of Princess Chonghae a typical relic of Palhae. They are carved in one stone. The lions sit on a wide stone stand watching ahead, with their forelegs erect, heads up and mouths open. They are about 51 cm high. Their thick necks, bulging breasts and strong bodies and legs truthfully represent agile and dignified lions.

No architectural relics of Palhae are extant. At the site of a Palhae palace in Ryongchonbu of Sanggyong were discovered the ruins where five big palaces are supposed to have been built. Remains of some annexes, artificial hills and ponds were found. From these remains and stone lanterns, roof tiles and stone lions discovered there, a high level of Palhae architecture can be imagined.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

June 1

- Li Won Guk, the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Zimbabwe, presented the credentilas to Presiden Canaan Banana of the host country. President expressed the conviction that the militant friendship and solidarity between the Zimbabwean and Korean peoples would continue to strengthen and develop.

June 4

- Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, met the trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Bong Ju. Affirming support to the policy of the WPK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, Gustav Husak expressed the firm belief that the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification would certainly end in victory.
- Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, met Li Won Guk, DPRK ambassador to his country. Prime minister expressed his belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Zimbabwe and Korea will grow stronger and develop.

June 6

- A delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by secretary of its CC V.A. Guseinov arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

June 7

- A government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by His Excellency Simon Muzenda, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

June 9

- A party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Tomas Borge Martinez, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Minister of the Interior of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the CC of the WPK and Government of the DPRK.
- Hazi Vencel, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- Soviet "Pravda" delegation headed by E.E. Grigoryev, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Pravda", the organ of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- A journalist delegation of "Adwa'el Yemen," journal of the Yemen Arab Republic, headed by its Editor-in-Chief Abdel Razak Farfour, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

June 10

- A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by O Gyu Tae left Pyongyang by plane for China.
- Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by train.
- Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana met DPRK ambassador to Guyana Li Jun Ok and the mass gymnastic display delegation of the DPRK. The prime minister expressed full support to the struggle of Korean people for the reunification of the country.

(KCNA)

Short News From Seoul

June 2

- Jone L. Moore. Jr, president of the U.S. Import and Export Bank visited south Korea and conferred with cabinet members and representatives of the business committee including Kim Won Gi, director of the south Korean economic planning board, to discuss economic cooperation proposals.

June 4

- South Korean acting "prime minister" Pak Choong Hoon held a ministerial conference to discuss measures for "social stability and order."

June 7

- The south Korean ministry of commerce and industry said that it would dispatch a non-governmental economic delegation to the U.S. to inform U.S. businessmen of the south Korean economy and to purchase raw materials such as petro-chemical materials and timber, and machines and agricultural products, etc. from the U.S. while strengthening relationships of economic cooperation between south Korea and the U.S.

June 9

- The fifth south Korea-U.S. economic consultative conference was held in Seoul. At the conference, plans for non-governmental economic cooperation between south Korea and the U.S. were discussed. Kim Won Gi, director of the economic planning board, and Gleysteen, U.S. ambassador to south Korea, were present at the meeting.

June 10

- Evelyn Colbert, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, and Robert Rich, chief of the Korea desk director visited south Korea and discussed the current situation with staff members of the U.S. embassy in Seoul.
- Kiuchi, Asian bureau chief of the Japanese foreign ministry, conferred with Pak Tong Jin, south Korean foreign minister, on matters of mutual concern. Kiuchi also conferred with Kim Tae Chi, Asian bureau chief of the south Korean foreign ministry.

June 11

- South Korean "president", Choi Gyu Ha received an application for promotion to the rank of general of Chin Jong Chae, Chi Hak Song and Yun Song Min, and promoted them to generals.

June 12

- The south Korean defence department held a conference of military commanders, namely, land, naval and air chiefs of general staff and commanders, beginning with Chu Yong Bok, south Korean defence minister.

June 13

- According to documents titled "U.S. borrowings and free aid" submitted to Congress by the U.S. Agency for International Development (July 1, 1946 to Sept. 30, 1979), the amount of aid to south Korea totaled 14,600,000,000 dollars, of which economic aid amounted for 5,944,200,000 dollars and military aid for 8,663,900,000 dollars.

June 18

- The south Korean educational department held a meeting of presidents of 128 professional colleges and discussed measures regarding recent campus demonstrations.
- The Armed Service Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representative held the third hearing session concerning the current south Korean problems, with the attendance of Michael Armacost, Undersecretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs.

Aim of Japanese Economic Mission to Seoul

A 127-man Japanese buying mission, led by President Ueda Mitsuo of Nissho-Iwai Company, left on July 9 for a ten-day visit to south Korea.

This was the largest Japanese buying mission to Seoul since the "south Korea-Japan treaty" was concluded in 1965.

While in south Korea for ten days, the Japanese buying mission launched purchasing activities and discuss ways of expanding trade and economic cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo, including technical tie-ups, joint ventures and joint efforts to advance to third countries.

The Japanese buying mission has concluded business negotiations on the purchase of $1,090 million worth of goods and services from south Korea.

This was made known by Ueda Mitsuo in a press conference which was held on July 18 in Seoul.

The members of the Japanese mission have already concluded or will sign within next six months purchase contracts to buy $9,300 million worth of various goods from south Korea, Ueda revealed.

Orders placed by them for the export of services to third countries reached $1,600 million, he disclosed.

Major items to be bought from south Korea were alleged to be $707 million worth of sundry goods, $128 million worth of general machinery and $96 million worth of electric appliances.

Exports of goods to third countries through offices of the mission members amounted to $390 million, and those of services to third nations reached $163 million.

The Japanese buying mission was divided into four groups by business line: general machinery, electric equipment and appliances, general merchandise, and promotion of exchange: to help facilitate individual business negotiations.

The Japanese groups made an observation tour of major industrial establishments in Pohang, Ulsan, Masan, Changwon, Kumi and Yochon.

Among the prominent business leaders included in the Japanese mission were vice-President Akazawa Shoichi of Fujitsu Limited, vice-Chairman Aoki Mitsuo of Mitsui & Company and vice-President Haruna Kazuo of Marubeni Corp.

In the past 10 years, trade between south Korea and Japan have grown 9.6 times from $1,043 million in 1970 to $9,999 million in 1979, said the south Korean authorities.

At the same time, the trade imbalance between the two sides sharply increased from $595 million in 1979, both in south Korea's disfavor.

South Korea's trade with its neighbor Japan recorded a net deficit of $17.5 bilion since 1966, just after the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty," through the first five months of this year.

The Commerce-Industry Ministry of Japan released a report on July 18 that the annual trade deficit jumped 14.5 times in 13 years, from $227 million in 1966 to $3.34 billion last year.

The ministry released the report in conjunction with the arrival in Seoul of a large-scale Japanese buying mission.

Beginning in 1974, south Korea's trade deficit with Japan has exceeded $1 billion every year, and the situation worsened in 1978 when the deficit first topped $3 billion.

From January through May this year, the deficit hit $1.33 billion.

The current Japanese buying mission was sent to Seoul as a part of alleviating the chronic trade deficit with Japan.

As widely known to the world, Japanese economy entirely depends on processing trade. The Japanese side wants to get nothing from south Korea which is poor in raw material and less than Japan in terms of capital and technique. The current depression adds fuel to the economic crisis of south Korea.

The May 17 military coup d'etat of Chon Du Hwan plunged south Korea into total confusion.

The Seoul authorities sent secretly Kim Yong Son, vice-chief of "KCIA," to Japan in a bid to tide over the economic difficulties. During his stay in Japan, Kim Yong Son urgently called upon the Japanese government and enterprises to send their missions to Seoul.

The Japanese authorities surprisingly formed the 127-man mission with many enterprises reluctant to dispatch their delegates to Seoul. This shows how desperately the Tokyo government strives to shore up the Chon Du Hwan junta.

This move is an unpardonable act designed to deliver the Chon Du Hwan group from the economic bankruptcy and openly encourage its crimes.

Tokyo, strengthening the "south Korea-Japan fusion", tries to hold in check the mounting struggle of the people against yusin and for democracy in south Korea.

Army Paratroopers: Black Berrets

MEMBERS of the army paratroopers are mostly
—Korean War orphans
—criminals released from prison in exchange for becoming killers
—sons of prostitutes
—other men born out of wedlock.

They are hand-picked because they have no identifiable family backgrounds. They have nothing to lose from wrongdoing. They harbor strong grudges against the society as they feel they are castaways.

They are trained to view friends and enemies not as human beings but kill them as hogs. To receive such training, they are isolated from the outside world for several months.

CONTENTS of the training they receive are
—the use of all types of sophisticated small firearms
—the use of bio-chemical weapons
—being accustomed to killing as routine
—the use of all arts of disguise

MAIN JOBS of the black berrets are
—to kill enemy people, military or civilian, men and women, young and old,
—to kill even friends suspected of sympathy with the enemy
—to engage in rear sabotage operations
—to infiltrate the north, capture people there to bring back to the south,
—to set up explosives at major installations of military and economic importance
—to get military and economic intelligence about the north.

IN CASE OF FAILURE IN THEIR MISSION, they are ordered
—to commit suicide with poison they carry with themselves

Drugs are administered to members of the Black Beret task force.

To be precise, they are drug addicts. Before they are assigned jobs of killing anti-government dissidents, they are denied for several days
—water
—foods
—books
—radio and TV programs. Instead, they are provided with
—drugs,
—alcohol
—films showing violence and sex.

Korea Focus

Solarz's Pyongyang Trip

U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz, who arrived in Tokyo from his July 15-19 trip to the DPRK, met the press in Tokyo on July 21 to brief on his experience.

While in the DPRK, he held four-hour talks with President Kim Il Sung where they discussed Pyongyang's American policy, the reduction of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and outstanding issues between north and south Korea. President Kim Il Sung, the American lawmaker said, stressed the need to convert the present armistice agreement into a peace agreement in order to bring a genuine lasting peace to the Korean Peninsula. The DPRK President also favored cultural, scholarly and other kinds of exchange between the DPRK and the United States.

Concerning north-south Korean issues, President Kim Il Sung, calling Pak Jung Hi "bad" but branding Chon Du Hwan "worse," insisted that the north-south issues should be brought to negotiated settlements by the Korean people themselves because they were internal affairs of their own. The U.S. Congressman revealed that President Kim Il Sung favored the settlement of non-political issues such as exchange of mail and correspondents and trade for the time being. He also suggested that the restoration of democracy was necessary for the solution of the afore-said issues.

Describing the stand of President Kim Il Sung as "flexible" and his trip "a good start," the American lawmaker attached great importance to substantial talks held with DPRK officials.

The DPRK visit of Solarz carries major significance as the first visit ever made by an American politician. Quoting a proverb that "1,000 ri journey starts with a first step," the American Congressman stressed the importance of his trip. The first visit of an American scholar was a 1972 trip by Harvard law professor Jerome Cohen. This time, Solarz was accompanied by an Asian expert Clough and a New York Times reporter Scott.

There is no underestimating the significance of the fact that the U.S. Congressman got first-hand briefings from the DPRK's supreme leader on the policies of his Government. In his meeting with the American, President Kim Il Sung expressed his willingess to have peace instead of tension and favored dialogue with the United States with which the DPRK is technically at a state of war. He favored activation of non-political interchange between the DPRK and the U.S.

Solarz told the press in Tokyo if and when Pyongyang applied for visas for its scholars and men of culture to visit the U.S., he would ask the State Department to issue visas. As a matter of fact, international exchange must be based on reciprocity. So far, not a few Americans have visited the DPRK, yet none of DPRK officials were granted permission to visit Washington.

The U.S. Government repeatedly called the DPRK "a closed society" without any factual ground. As far back as 1974, the DPRK proposed peace talks with the U.S. to discuss the replacement of the present truce accord with a peace agreement. Supposing Washington had a real interest in peace, the Americans would have no justifiable reason to reject negotiations with the DPRK. South Korea is not a signatory of the truce agreement. President Kim Il Sung also made clear that his Government would not object to the presence of south Koreans as observers at bilateral peace talks between Pyongyang Washington in case the south Koreans insisted on being participants.

The Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom has been operated by both the DPRK and American officers, while the south Koreans were allowed to observe its meetings. Under law, the stand of the DPRK is tenable and must be accepted by the Americans. To reject the DPRK proposal is tantamount to confessing no interest in the creation of durable peace in Korea. The DPRK has-again and again disavowed any plan or intention to strike the south, whereas the Americans are continuing with their arms buildup in and around south Korea for a possible attack on the north.

The Carter Administration, by returning to its original spirit, will be able to have better prospects—return to the human rights diplomacy detente and peace. George Washington, the founding father of the U.S. once stressed that his country should try to have friendly relations with all countries of the world. Yet, the State Department, known as the foggy bottom, attempted to prevent Solarz from travelling to Pyongyang. All indications show that it is the Americans that are making the DPRK "a closed society." If the American Government wants to deny it, DPRK officials should be allowed to visit the U.S.

Army paratroopers, known as Black Berrets or Vampire Unit, committed all sorts of brutalities in Kwangju when its citizens rose up against the military led by Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan in a bid to retain the yusin dictatorial regime. Photo shows: A still alive young protestor left on a street of Kwangju.

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